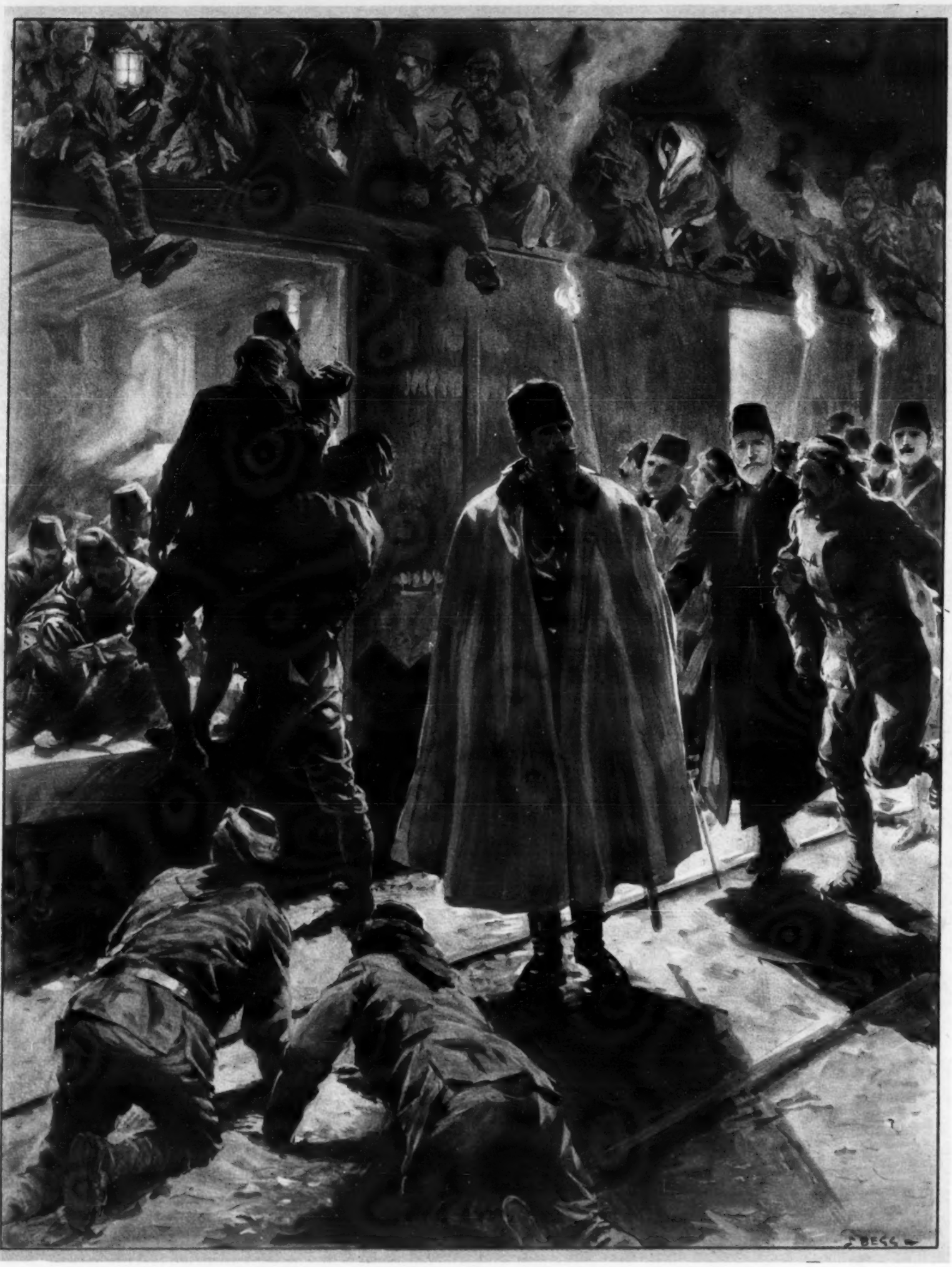
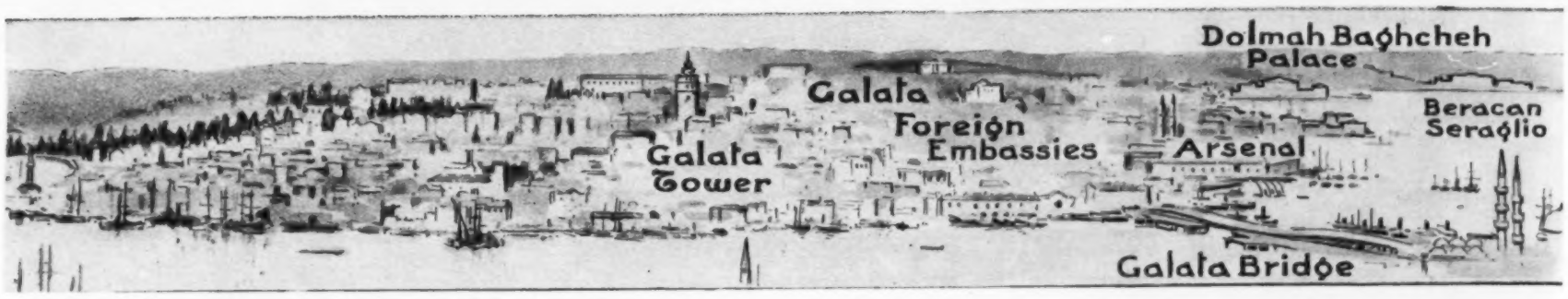
FROM A SKETCH MADE AT TCHERKESSKEUI: REMOVING WOUNDED.

Drawn by S. Begg from a Sketch by H. C. Seppings-Wright, One of our Special Correspondents with the Turkish Army.



WHEN THE LESS DANGEROUSLY HURT WERE CRAWLING AND HOPPING TO THE TRAIN: MAHMOUD MUKHTAR PASHA SUPERINTENDING THE ENTRAINING OF SICK AND WOUNDED AT THE STATION.

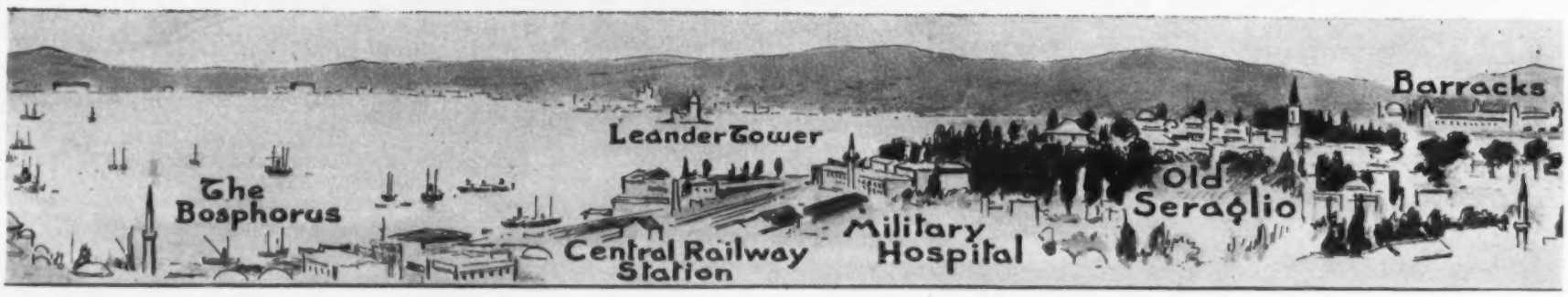
Mahmoud Mukhtar Pasha, it will be remembered, was in command at Kirk Kilisse at the time of the fight which ended in the capture of the town by the Bulgarians and panic amongst a section of the Turkish troops. Writing of him during the battle of Lule Burgas, which he describes as having settled the fate of Turkey in Europe, Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, in the "Daily Telegraph," said: "Napoleon at Waterloo never waited more anxiously for Grouchy to come up than did Abdullah for the advance of Mahmoud Mukhtar." Mr. Seppings-Wright says: "Mukhtar Pasha personally superintends the entraining of the wounded and sick. After the train was full an order was given at the hospital (Sir Ernest Cassel's) that all wounded who could manage to do so were to get to the train by themselves. There was a rush of hopping, crawling men dragging themselves over the metals. One broke down, whereupon Sir Bryan Leighton and myself helped him to the carriage." Mr. Seppings-Wright (wearing a fez) is seen on the right behind Mukhtar Pasha, holding the right arm of a wounded Turk; Sir Bryan Leighton, also a correspondent of "The Illustrated London News," is behind him and also wears a fez.



THE LAST REFUGE OF THE TURKS IN EUROPE: CONSTANTINOPLE, WHOSE

During the hours of Constantinople's peril, quite a number of legends connected with the city were recalled. In 1188, it is recorded in letters received by the King of France from his envoys in Constantinople, there was perturbation brought about by a sentence, written by night on the Golden Gate, which read: "When a fair-haired King comes from the West, I shall open to him." This, according to the interpretation of a Greek monk, meant that one day Latins would rule in the capital of the East. It is not surprising in view of all this that there are some who point out that King Ferdinand is fair, and was born in Western Europe. A belief of another sort is, it is stated, held by a good many of the Sultan's subjects, who argue that the unfortunate position in which their country finds itself is due in a measure to the exiling of the street dogs under the Young Turk régime, for these "scavengers" were to the good Mahometan what the she-wolf of the Capitol was to the Romans, or the bear to the Swiss of the Bernese Oberland. With the remarkable history of Constantinople it would be obviously absurd

PHOTOGRAPH BY

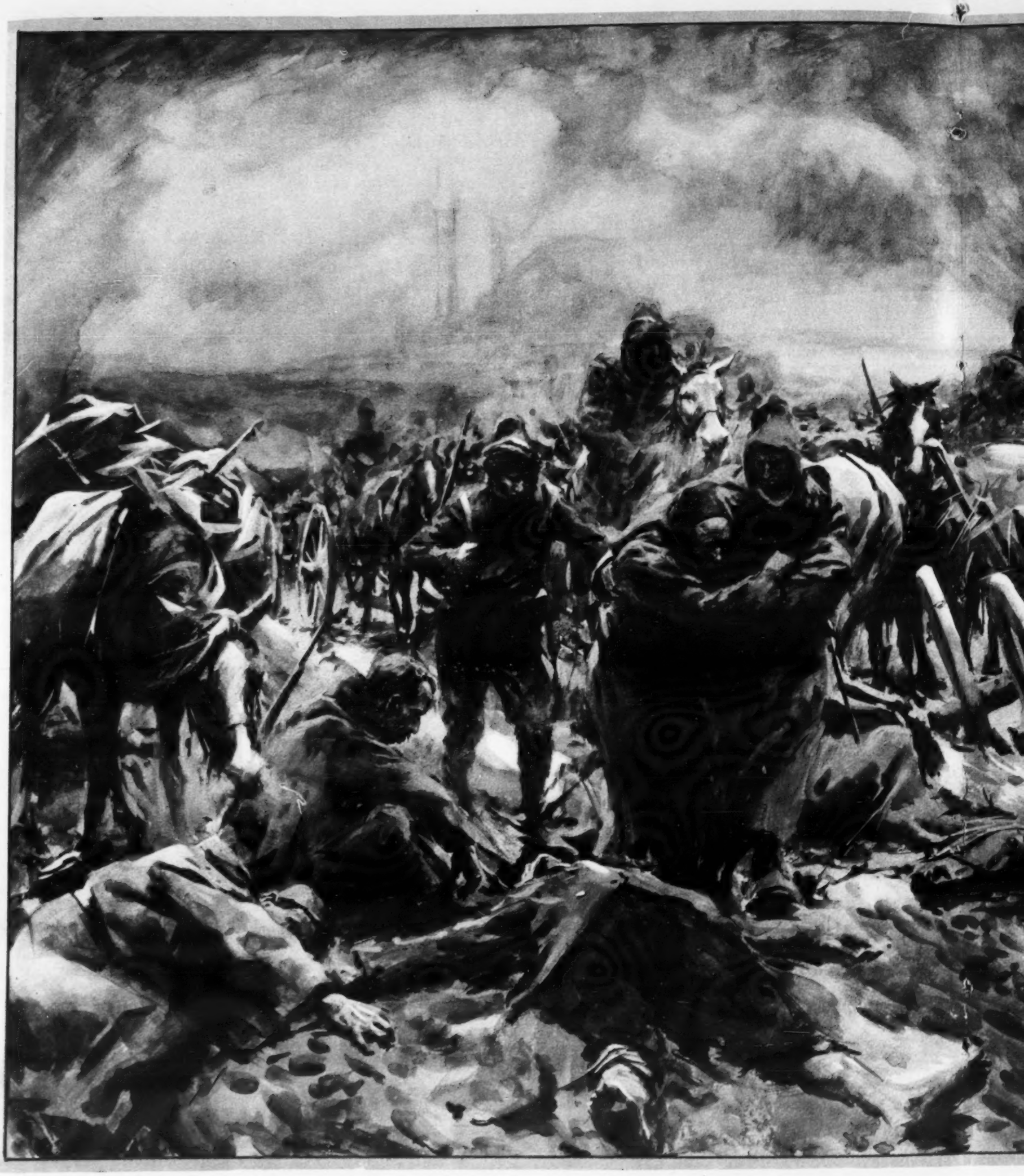


SIEGE, IN 340 B.C., MADE THE CRESCENT A PEOPLE'S SIGN—A PANORAMIC VIEW.

to attempt to deal here, in the limited space at our disposal, but just a word or two may be said. In 658 B.C. Greeks from Megara settled on the promontory now the site of the Seraglio, calling their new colony Byzantium. Byzantium grew until it became an object of interest so great that there were many to desire it. It fell before the Persians; became independent again after the defeat of Xerxes, and was a unit of the Athenian Confederacy. In 340 B.C., Philip of Macedon besieged it, and almost took it; and during this event, so legend tells, there came a bright light in the sky in the form of a crescent, a phenomenon the Byzantines took as sign of deliverance. History has it that this was no more than the new moon, and was taken as a sign of favour in that its light favoured the besieged. This same crescent, seen afterwards on the coins of Byzantium, was adopted by the Osmanlis after their capture of Constantinople. The city fell into the hands of the Turks in 1453, when Mahomet the Conqueror pierced its famous walls. The photographs here given should be joined together to form a single panorama.

FROM A BATTLEFIELD-SKETCH: THE RETREAT OF THE TURKS

DRAWN BY A. C. MICHAEL FROM A SKETCH BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, ONE OF O



AFTER THE BATTLE OF LULE BURGAS, THE MOST DECISIVE ACTION OF THE

The great retreat after the battle of Lule Burgas, the most decisive action of the war and the one which compelled the Turks to fall back to their last trenches, provided many grim illustrations of the dangers, the difficulties, and the sufferings of retirement before an enemy's fire and under most adverse conditions in general. Dealing with one phase, the special correspondent of the "Times" with the Turkish Field Army wrote: "As I hurried back in order to cover the many miles which I had to travel before I could send off this message, I passed long columns of wounded, who were being drawn in bullock carts or carried on horseback, or who were dragging themselves exhausted and on foot towards the hospital base. All of them had received first-aid, but modern battlefields, with their wide extent, cannot but be filled with distressing scenes which mark the stern arbitrament of war." And again: "Rarely have I been so moved as by the groups of wounded painfully toiling on their way back to the railway line. Almost without intermission for nearly thirty miles we overtook these unfortunate victims of this struggle of nations. In some cases the w Turkish roa Ashmead-B far, could Mr. Sepping beat, dying

TURKS TO THEIR LAST TRENCHES, BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE.

WRIGHT, ONE OF OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS WITH THE TURKISH ARMY.

F THE WAR: THE SHATTERED TURKISH ARMY DURING THE RETIREMENT.

cases the wounded were lying down, in others they were in bullock carts, and the agonies that these poor fellows suffered were readable in their lack-lustre eyes, for to lie in bullock carts over Turkish roads must be one unending agony for those unfortunates nursing their shattered limbs. Hundreds were dragging their weary way on foot and seemed to have had no food." Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, in the "Daily Telegraph" said: "The further we receded from the battlefield the worse the scene became, because many of the wounded, having dragged themselves thus far, could go no further, and crawling off the track, lay down to die by the roadside. . . . Sometimes when a man had died his comrades would stop a moment and dig a shallow grave." Mr. Seppings-Wright, sending us the sketch from which this drawing was made, notes: "Sketched during the retreat. Burning farms, smoke, rain, make a veritable inferno. Soldiers, dead beat, dying by the way."

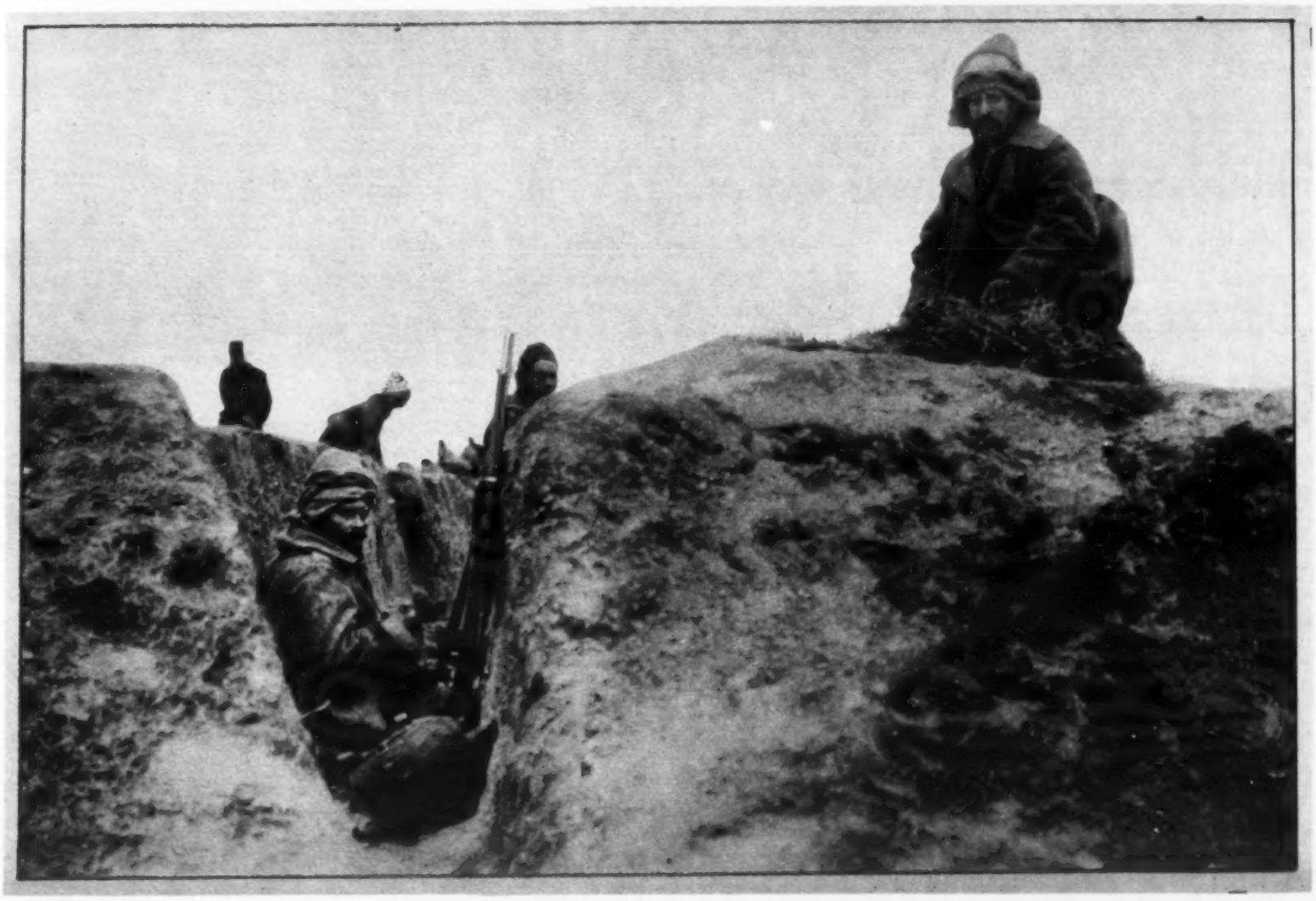
BUILT AS A CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND DEDICATED TO DIVINE WISDOM, BUT A MOSQUE SINCE THE COMING OF MAHOMET THE CONQUEROR IN 1453: IN ST. SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPLE'S MOST FAMOUS BUILDING.

St. Sophia, the most famous building in Constantinople, was dedicated to Divine Wisdom, and was the Cathedral Church of ancient Constantinople from 360. The original building was burnt to the ground in 404, during the rioting brought about by the exiling of St. John Chrysostom. A new church arose and was dedicated in 415: this, in turn, was burnt in 532, during the sedition of the Nika. The foundation-stone of the third, and present, church was laid by Justinian in 532, forty days after the fire, and the dedication took place at the end of 537. It has been a mosque since 1453, when Mahomet the Conqueror entered Constantinople. Story tells that when the Mahometans broke into it at that time, the priest was standing at the altar celebrating the liturgy of St. John Chrysostom. On the entry of the invaders, he took the Sacred Elements into his hands, and, with the deacon going before him, vanished into the wall, there to remain waiting for the hour at which the mosque should become a Christian church again, to emerge and complete the service. There are those, too, who have seen other signs. There is in St. Sophia a Christus, in gold mosaic, which has been covered with whitewash, but still glitters at times through its coating: this is looked upon as a portent by many a good Christian in the East.

TURKEY'S LAST LINE OF DEFENCE: TRENCHES AT TCHATALDJA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.

"LOW IN FRONT OF THE PERMANENT WORKS": TRENCHES OF THE TCHATALDJA LINES, BEFORE CONSTANTINOPLE.



NEAR HADEMKEUI, THE TURKISH HEADQUARTERS BEHIND THE TCHATALDJA FORTS, AND A PLACE RAVAGED BY CHOLERA: TURKISH TRENCHES—A PART OF THE FAMOUS DEFENCES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

After the defeat at Lule Burgas, the Turkish left fell back, during the ten days from November 2, to Tcherkesskeui, and then, after the negativing of Mahmoud Mukhtar Pasha's success on the right, on Tchataldja, where are the famous defences of Constantinople. In a telegram dated "The Tchataldja lines, November 17," the special correspondent of the "Times" reported: "At daybreak to-day the Bulgarians unmasked their artillery positions. . . . This is the first real endeavour that the Bulgarians have made against the Turkish lines. . . . I may now say, as the Bulgarians have unmasked both their own and the Turkish positions, that the Turkish front is connected by trenches worked into the alignment of the old fortifications. All the permanent works have heavy Krupp guns in emplacement and other large-calibre guns have been mounted in the recently constructed works facing the Papas Burgas Valley. Above these the Turkish field artillery batteries are dug in at intervals all along the line, which is a plain series of redans. The Turks have also placed trenches low in front of the permanent works, in which infantry are disposed."